

CLAIMS

1. A ceramic porous body comprising at least Si as a chemical component, the ceramic porous body being obtained by adding a porous silica powder or a porous silica-containing compound powder to a forming raw material to prepare a clay, forming the resulting ceramic clay into a specific shape, and firing the formed product.
2. The ceramic porous body according to claim 1, wherein the porous silica powder or the porous silica-containing compound powder has been melted during the firing and reacted with other components of the forming raw material to form a silica-containing compound.
3. The ceramic porous body according to claim 2, wherein the silica-containing compound formed by the reaction is a compound of a cordierite composition.
4. The ceramic porous body according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the porous silica powder or the porous silica-containing compound powder is an amorphous silica powder or an amorphous silica-containing compound powder.
5. The ceramic porous body according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the porous silica powder or the porous silica-containing compound powder has a bulk density of 1 g/cm³ or less.
6. The ceramic porous body according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the porous silica powder or the porous silica-containing compound powder has a bulk density of 0.2 to 1 g/cm³.

7. The ceramic porous body according to any of claims 1 to 6, wherein the porous silica powder or the porous silica-containing compound powder is added in an amount of 40 vol% or less of the total amount of the forming raw material after adding the powder.

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8. The ceramic porous body according to any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the ceramic porous body has a honeycomb shape.

9. A ceramic porous body comprising at least Si as a chemical component, the
10 ceramic porous body being obtained by adding silica gel granules with a 50% particle size (D_{50}) of 10 to 100 μm to a forming raw material to prepare a clay, forming the resulting ceramic clay into a specific shape, and firing the formed product.

10. The ceramic porous body according to claim 9, wherein the silica gel granules
15 have a particle size distribution defined by the following expressions (1) and (2) with respect to the 50% particle size (D_{50}):

$$0.1 \leq D_{10}/D_{50} \leq 0.5 \quad (1)$$

$$2 \leq D_{90}/D_{50} \leq 5 \quad (2)$$

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where, D_{50} : 50% particle size, D_{10} : 10% particle size, and D_{90} : 90% particle size.

11. The ceramic porous body according to claim 9 or 10, wherein the silica gel granules include particles with an aspect ratio of 5 or less in an amount of 90 mass% or
25 more.

12. The ceramic porous body according to any of claims 9 to 11, wherein the silica

gel granules do not substantially include particles with a particle size exceeding 100 μm .

13. The ceramic porous body according to any of claims 9 to 12, wherein the silica gel granules are formed of a porous body with a pore volume of 0.4 to 2.0 ml/g.

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14. The ceramic porous body according to any of claims 9 to 13, wherein the silica gel granules are particles with a specific surface area (JIS R1626) of 100 to 1000 m^2/g .

15. The ceramic porous body according to any of claims 9 to 14, wherein Si

10 accounts for 95 to 99.99 mol% of the total metal elements of the silica gel.

16. The ceramic porous body according to any of claims 9 to 15, wherein the silica gel granules are obtained by sieving silica gel raw material granules with a 50% particle size (D_{50}) of 10 to 150 μm through a screen with a pore diameter of 44 to 210 μm to control the 50% particle size (D_{50}) within a range of 10 to 100 μm .

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$$0.05 \leq d_{10}/d_{50} \leq 0.5 \quad (3)$$

$$2 \leq d_{90}/d_{50} \leq 8 \quad (4)$$

where, D_{50} : 50% particle size, D_{10} : 10% particle size, and D_{90} : 90% particle size.

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18. The ceramic porous body according to claim 16 or 17, wherein the silica gel granules are sieved using an air jet sieving method.

19. A method of producing a formed product which produces a ceramic porous body upon firing, the method comprising adding silica gel granules or silica gel granules and water-absorbing polymer particles to a forming raw material to prepare a clay, and
5 integrally forming the resulting ceramic clay into a formed product.
20. A method of producing a formed product which produces a ceramic porous body upon firing, the method comprising adding silica gel granules or silica gel granules and water-absorbing polymer particles to a forming raw material to prepare a clay, and
10 forming the resulting ceramic clay into a formed product using a continuous forming machine.